

T H E Complete Servant Maid:

**O R
YOUNG WOMAN'S BEST COMPANION.**

CONTAINING

Full, plain, and easy Directions for qualifying them
for Service in General, but more especially for the
Places of

LADY'S WOMAN,
HOUSEKEEPER,
CHAMBERMAID,
NURSERY MAID,
HOUSEMAID,

LAUNDRY MAID,
COOK MAID,
KITCHEN, OR
SCULLERY MAID,
DAIRY MAID.

To which are added,

USEFUL INSTRUCTIONS for discharging the Duties of each
Character, with Reputation to themselves, and Satisfaction
to their Employers.

INCLUDING

A Variety of useful Receipts (proper to be known by all Young
Persons) particularly for cleaning Household Furniture,
Silks, Laces, Gold, Silver, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

By MRS. ANNE BARKER,

Who having for many Years discharged the Office of Housekeeper
in the most respectable Families, wishes to communicate her
Experience to those of her own Sex, whose Circumstances
oblige them to live in Servitude.

Be honest and trusted—be prudent and prais'd,
Be mild to be pleasing—and meek to be rais'd:
For the Servant whose Diligence strikes Envy dumb,
Shall in place be admir'd—and a Mistress become.

L O N D O N:

Printed for J. COOKE, No. 17, Pater-noster Row,

[Price One Shilling.]

T H E

Complete Servant Maid:

OR
THE WOMAN'S BEST COMPANION.

CONTAINING

Full Plans and the Directions for purchasing them
for service in Great Britain and more especially for the

LAUNDRY MAID,
COOK MAID,
BUTLER,
SCULLERY MAID,
DRESSING MAID.

WOMAN,
HOUSEWIFE,
HOUSEMAID,
HOUSEWIFE,
HOUSEMAID.

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By Miss Anne Barker

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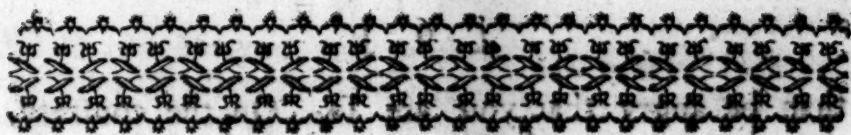
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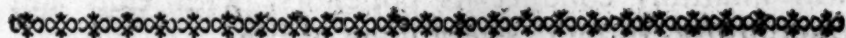
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T H E

Complete Servant Maid.



C H A P. I.

Necessary Observations to be attended to by all Female Servants.

 EFORE we point out to our fair Readers the methods of executing the business relative to their respective domestic employments, we shall present them with a few necessary Rules, the observance of which will produce reputation to themselves, and satisfaction to their employers.

One of the greatest and most advantageous qualifications in all servants (but particularly females) is that of preserving a Good Temper, and endeavouring, to the utmost of their abilities, to give universal satisfaction. Possessed with a strong desire of pleasing, you will seldom fail of doing it. A good temper will be charmed with your readiness, and a bad one disarmed of great part of its harshness; and though you may be somewhat deficient at first in executing the business you are employed in, yet, when they see it is not occasioned by obstinacy or indolence, they will rather instruct you in what they find you ignorant,

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than be angry that you are so. On the contrary, though you may discharge your business with the greatest propriety, yet if you appear careless and indifferent whether you please or not, your services will lose great part of their merit. If you are fearful of offending, you can scarce offend at all; because that very fearfulness is an indication of your respect for those you serve, and intimates a desire of deserving their approbation. In short, a good temper is the most valuable of female qualifications, and will infallibly conduct its possessors, with ease and tranquillity, through every stage of life.

What is the tincture of the finest skin,
To peace of mind, and harmony within?
What is the sparkling of the brightest eye,
To the soft soothing of a calm reply?
Can comeliness of form, or grace, or air,
With comeliness of words and deeds compare?
No: those, perhaps, the unwary heart may gain;
But these, these only can that heart retain.

Cleanliness is another qualification that requires the particular attention of every female servant, but more especially those who are employed in the character of Cooks. These should be very careful to keep all the utensils in the kitchen free from any kind of dirt or rust; to be always clean in their persons; and to divest themselves of the useless and obnoxious custom of taking snuff.

Be careful to avoid tale-bearing; for that is a vice of the most pernicious nature, and generally, in the end, turns to the disadvantage of those who practice it. Many things, if heard from the mouth that first speaks them, would be wholly inoffensive; but they carry a different meaning when repeated by another. Those who cannot help telling all they hear are very apt (at least are supposed by those who know them) to tell more than they hear: neither ought you to interfere with what is not properly your province. Do your duty, and leave others to take care of theirs.

By

By this means you will preserve peace, and acquire the love of all your fellow-servants, without running any danger of disobliging your master and mistress, who, however they may appear to countenance the tales you bring, will not, in their hearts, approve of your conduct.

Those who are entrusted with children should be very careful of them, as there is no negligence you can be guilty of that is likely to produce more disagreeable consequences. If you happen to live in a family where the mistress suckles, or brings an infant up by hand at home, part of the duty of a nurse will fall to your share; and to use the little innocent with any harshness, or omit any necessary attendance, is a barbarity which nothing can excuse. It was by diligence and tenderness you yourselves were reared to what you are; and it is by the same dispositions you must bring up your own children when you come to have them. Practice, therefore, if it falls in your way, those lessons, which it will behove you to be perfect in when you come to be mothers.

The greatest care should be taken how you contract any new acquaintance; for to be easily drawn into a familiarity with strangers is often of ill consequence both to yourselves and those with whom you live.

Let an attachment to the words of truth be ever impressed on your minds. If at any time you are accused of a fault which you are conscious of having committed, never attempt to screen it with a falsehood; for the last fault is an addition to the former, and renders it more inexcusable. To acknowledge you have been to blame is the surest way both to merit and obtain forgiveness; and it will establish an opinion that you will be careful to avoid the like trespass for the future.

Humility and a modest deportment should be also observed, as they are not only becoming but useful

qualifications in all servants. If your mistress should be angry with you (even without a cause) never pretend to argue the case with her; but give her a *soft answer*, for that, as Solomon says, *puts away wrath*. If she is a discreet woman she will reflect, after her passion is over, and use you the more kindly; whereas if you endeavour to defend yourself by sharp and pert replies, it will give her a real occasion of offence, justify her ill humour, and make her more severely resent the like in future.

Above all things, preserve a strict attention to honesty. Let no temptation whatever prevail on you to part with this inestimable jewel. To cheat or defraud any one is base and wicked; but, where breach of trust is added, the crime is infinitely enhanced. It has been a maxim with many to suppose themselves entitled to what is generally called the *Market-penny*; but this is an ill-judged and dishonest notion. To purloin or secrete any part of what is put into your hands, in order to be laid out to the best advantage, is as essential a theft as if you took the money out of the pockets of those who entrust you; and in doing this you are guilty of a double wrong, first, to your master or mistress who sends you to market, by making them pay more than they ought; and to the tradesman from whom you buy, by making them appear as guilty of imposition in exacting a greater price than the commodity is worth. Imagine not, that, by taking pains to find out where you can buy cheapest, you are entitled to the overplus you must have given in another place; for this is no more than your duty, and the time it takes to search out the best bargains is the property of those in whose service you are engaged. To obtain the character of a good market-woman is certainly a valuable acquisition, and far superior to those pitiful advantages, which cannot be continued long without a disgraceful discovery. You can live with very few who will not examine into the market prices: they will enquire of
those

those who buy for themselves; and as some people have a foolish way of belying their pockets in some respect or other, those who pretend to buy the cheapest will be the most readily believed; so that do the best you can, you will be able to give but very indifferent satisfaction. Buy, therefore, for your master and mistress as you would for yourself; and whatever money remains, immediately, on your return home, deliver it to the owner.

Be not generous at the expence of your master or mistress's property, and your own honesty. Give not any thing away without their consent or privity. When you find there is any thing to spare, and that it is in danger of being spoiled if kept longer, it is commendable in you to ask leave to dispose of it while fit for use. If such permission is refused, you have nothing to answer for on that account; but you must not, by any means, give away the least morsel without the approbation of those to whom it belongs. Be careful also not to make any waste, for that is a crime of a much deeper dye than is imagined by those who are guilty of it; and seldom goes without its punishment, by the severe want of that which they have so lavishly destroyed.

Never speak in a disrespectful manner of your master or mistress, nor listen to any idle stories related by others to their prejudice. Always vindicate their reputations from any open aspersions or malicious insinuations. Mention not their names in a familiar manner yourself, nor suffer others to speak of them with contempt. As far as you can, magnify their virtues; and what failings they may have, shadow them over as much as possible. When this is known, it will not only endear you to them, but also gain you the esteem of those that hear you talk; for, though many people have the ill-nature to be pleased with picking out what they can to the prejudice of their neighbours, yet none in their hearts approve of the person who makes the report. It is
natural,

natural, at the same time we love the treason, to hate the traitor.

Avoid, as much as possible, entering into any disputes or quarrels with your fellow-servants. Let not every trifle ruffle you, or occasion you to treat them with any grating reflections, even though they should be the first aggressors. It is better to put up with a small affront, than, by returning it, provoke yet more, and raise a disturbance in the family. When quarrels in the kitchen are loud enough to be heard in the parlour, both parties are blamed, and it is not always that the innocent person finds the most protection.

If you live in a considerable family, where there are many men servants, you must be very circumspect in your behaviour to them. As they have in general little to do, they are for the most part very saucy and pert where they dare, and are apt to take liberties on the least encouragement. You must therefore carry yourself at a distance towards them, though not with a proud or prudish air. You must neither look as if you thought yourself above them, nor seem as if you imagined every word they speak intended as a design upon you. No: the one would make them hate and affront you; and the other would be turned into ridicule. On the contrary, you must behave with a civility mixed with seriousness; but on no account whatever suffer your civility to admit of too great familiarities.

If you live in a tradesman's family, where there are apprentices, your conduct to them must be of a different nature. If there be more than one, the elder must be treated with the most respect; but at the same time you must not behave to the others in a haughty or imperious manner. You must remember that they are servants only to become masters, and should therefore be treated not only with kindness but civility. It may, in time, lie in their power to recompence any little favour you do them, such as
mending

mending their linen, or other offices of that kind, when you have a leisure hour; but this good-nature must not proceed too far as they advance in years, lest the vanity of youth should make them imagine you have other motives for it, which, to prevent, you must behave with an open civility intermixed with a modest and serious reserve.

We shall conclude our observations to our fair readers, by advising them never to accept of invitations from other servants, to go and feast at the cost of their masters and mistresses. You cannot be certain of your welcome, as it is at the expence of others they entertain you; and you must be deemed an interloper, as you intrude on the premises, and destroy the provisions of those to whom you are not even known. Add to this, it places you under an obligation of returning the treat, and either brings on a great expence to yourself, or induces you, after their example, to make free with the property of your own employers, and regale them with what you have no right to.

As a proper lesson, therefore, to avoid such kind of intimacies, we shall close this chapter, by presenting you with a fable on the subject, the moral meaning of which it will be advantageous to all servants to retain.

The two Dogs and the Cook.

A country squire, who did intend,
In form to entertain his friend,
Had order'd such a nice repast
As the best trenchard-man might taste.
Things in this state, a neighbour Dog,
Scenting full soon such sav'ry prog,
Came there—and strait the Dog o' the place
Receiv'd him with becoming grace,
Then to the kitchen led his guest,
Where they beheld whate'er was drest;
Delighted both in sight and smell,
The stranger lik'd his post full well;

Soon

Soon (said he to himself) we'll try,
 If to the teeth, as well as eye,
 These dishes prove.—Thus in his mind,
 Already he on dainties din'd;
 When suddenly the Cook, who met
 Him running just between his feet,
 Caught him, and, without more ado,
 Tols'd him, at once, the window thro';
 Howling he fell, and limping try'd
 To gain, once more, his own fire-side.
 To whom, a Dog that chane'd to meet
 Him, limping slowly thro' the street,
 Cry'd, Hark ye, at yon house what fare?
 Is there not mirth and noble cheer?
 So good, our Dog reply'd, that I
 Desire not such again to try;
 To speak the truth, I scarce can say
 How 'twas, at last, I got away.

“Be not too free with HIM to eat,
 “Who offers you ANOTHER'S MEAT.”

C H A P. II.

Necessary Qualifications and Business of the LADY'S WOMAN.

AS the servant under the above character is obliged to be near her lady, it is necessary that none pretend to be properly qualified for it, unless their education has been something above the ordinary rank of other women; for she will not only be obliged to do some fine pieces of needle-work, but also to read at proper times the best authors. It is her duty to study her lady's temper, for every person has something peculiar to themselves, by which they are distinguished from others. A soft answer, a submissive carriage, and a ready compliance with her lady's orders, will always entitle her to respect.

As to the business of the Lady's Woman, it is of a nature proportioned to her character. The principal

principal articles immediately under her execution are, the washing of laces, muslin, gauzes, cambricks; also to clean gold and silver lace, stuffs, &c. the proper methods of doing which are as follow,

To wash Lace.

TAKE your lace and soap it well with soft soap after which take a piece of plain deal board, sew a piece of cloth on to it very tight, and roll your lace very smooth round it. After this sew another piece of cloth over it, and put it into a clean boiler of water, and set it on the fire till the water is scalding hot; then shake out the lace, put it into a pan, and pour the water on it. When you have done this, rest one end of the board on the dresser or table, and with the other rub it well with a hard-brush, dipping it at the same time into water, and pressing your hand downwards with the brush to squeeze out the soap and dirt. You must repeat this in a second kettle of water, pressing it with the brush as before; and when you have got the dirt all out, take some clean water, put some blue into it and let it boil well; after which make some good starch, give the lace a gentle boil in it, and then squeeze it well out. When you have done this, hang the board up till the lace is thoroughly dry, and then take off the cloth. Then put the lace between some clean sheets of paper, and lay a heavy weight on it all night. Take off the weight in the morning, and your lace will look as well as when it was new.

To wash Blond Lace, Muslin, or Gauzes.

THE same method for one of these will do for the whole. They must be washed in three different waters, each of which must be tolerably warm and well lathered. When you have done this, rince them well in good blue water, then hang them up, and

when they are dry let them be well starched and hung up again. After this is done, get half a pound of Hinglass, put it into three pints of water, and let it boil till it is reduced to one, then dip your lace or gauze into it, squeeze it out well and then iron them. Remember that the starch you use be made thoroughly stiff, and let it be well blued. The sooner you iron them after washing the better, more especially the gauzes. You must also observe, that after your muslins have been boiled in two lathers, you must then beat up a third very strong and well blued; then wash them out, rinse and starch as above, hang them up to dry, and then iron them. They must not be squeezed but patted between the hands; lace will always look best by being ironed on the wrong side. It will not be amiss if, after you have starched your muslins and lace very stiff, and they are quite dry, you throw them into a little cold pump water, then squeeze them well out, clap them, wring them well, and iron them. This will help to make them look much clearer, and little inferior to new.

To wash Cambricks.

LET them be well soaped, and then washed in water pretty warm; then repeat the soaping, and wash them with the water quite hot. When you have done this, mix some soap and blue together, rub it on the cloaths, lay them in a tub or triller, and pour some boiling hot water on them. Let them lay in this situation for about two hours, then wash them well out, and rinse them in pump water well blued. When you iron them be careful to do it the right way, as you will otherwise be subject either to singe or fray them.—It is necessary to observe, that whenever you boil any small things you first mix your soap and blue well together, and then pour it into the water to boil the cloaths. This will keep the blue from settling, and make the cloaths perfectly clean and white.

To clean Gold and Silver Lace, Stuffs, &c.

TAKE a three-penny stale loaf, rub the crumb of it well between your hands till it is quite fine, then put about a quarter of an ounce of powder blue to it, and mix the whole well together; lay it plentifully on the gold and silver, and rub it well with your hands, and it will soon become bright. When this is done, take a piece of clean flannel and dust the crumbs well off, then take a piece of crimson velvet, rub it gently, and it will look as well as when new.

To preserve Silver and Gold from tarnishing.

YOU must first of all observe never to put your gold or silver into a box that is made of deal, as that wood is very prejudicial to it. After it is used, fold it up in fine India paper, over which wrap some fine whited brown paper thoroughly dry; then fold the whole in a piece of green bays well aired, and put them in your trunk, in which you should always keep some paper well stained with saffron.

Besides the above, there are many other articles, which, though not actually executed by the Lady's Woman, are still under her inspection. The whole of these will be found in our Instructions to the Chamber-maid.

C H A P. III.

Directions for the HOUSEKEEPER.

THE business of the Housekeeper is of great importance, as she has in a manner all the household affairs to superintend, the maid-servants to

look after, and to direct in their proper business. However virtuous some young people may seem in the discharge of their duty, yet certainly it is most prudent to commit the care of a house to a woman of age and experience, well acquainted with the world, and who has either kept house herself, or been long in the service of others. If such a one be a grave, sober, virtuous person, they are the most fit to be made choice of; and whatever may be the character of their ladies, they will gain their approbation at the last. The servants will treat her with more respect than they would a giddy thoughtless person, and the more assiduous they are, and faithful in the trust committed to them, the more sure they will be of a place on any future occasion.

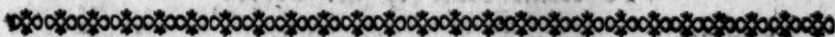
Let them have as few people coming after them as possible; when the family is in the country, let them never leave the house except when they go to church, and when in town, let them not desire to go out contrary to the orders of their lady. When strangers come on a visit, let them be treated with the same respect as is shewn to them by their lord and lady, for many of the most worthy of our nobility have been evil spoken of for no other reason but from the neglect and insolence of their servants. Let it be their constant study, however laborious, to be up in the morning before any of the servants, and let them never go to bed until they have seen the doors and windows properly fastened. In their behaviour to the servants under them, while they see that they do their duty, let them always remember to treat them with tenderness, not exacting more from them than is consistent with humanity, nor ever exaggerating their faults. While they reproach with authority, let it be done at the same time in meekness, not delivered in anger, but as the advice of a friend, who wishes well to their interests.

As much of the security of the house depends on the servants keeping good hours, let them look with
great

great care to that; but if they find that neither advice nor reproof will have any effect, then it is their duty to complain, as they know not what fatal consequences may happen to the family by her neglect. As all the goods in the house are committed to her care, let her observe that none of them be damaged, but always kept in proper order, for that is both for the honour and interest of her master.

In purchasing of every sort of necessaries for the family, let her take care that the provisions be good, and be as frugal in the purchase of them as if they were for herself; and let her take great care that none be wasted in an idle manner. In the choice of new servants let her be extremely cautious, and enquire strictly into their characters.

If the housekeeper attends to these rules she will become an example to the younger servants, her master's family will be respected, and she will acquire reputation from every one who knows her.



C H A P. IV.

Instructions to the CHAMBERMAID.

THE Chambermaid's first consideration must be to attend properly to the care and management of her mistress's cloaths, for as it is always uncertain at what time she may want them, so it is essentially necessary they should be ever in readiness. Let your respective cloaths, either for dress or undress, be always deposited in their different departments; so that if you should be hastily called upon for either, it will be more convenient to you, and more pleasing to your mistress. Be particularly careful to preserve your linen clean and nice, and be sure always to let it be well aired.

When

When your mistress has undressed, examine all her cloaths with great niceness, and if you discover any spots on them, let them be immediately taken out; after which fold them up carefully, and put them in their proper places.

In order to make the Chambermaid complete mistress of the character she assumes, we shall here add a number of useful receipts, which, if properly attended to, will enable her to discharge her office with satisfaction to her mistress and reputation to herself.

To take Spots out of Silk.

SCRAPE a piece of chalk very fine, lay some of it on the spot, and rub it gently, and you will soon find it disappear. But the most effectual application is Spirits of Turpentine; for this, be the spots ever so numerous, will infallibly take them out. If the first application should not entirely effect it, the second will.

To clean Silks of all Sorts.

AFTER you have thoroughly taken out the spots, take about a peck of bran, dry it well by the fire, then spread your cloaths on a convenient place, and rub them well with the bran while it is warm, after which shake it well off, and rub them with a piece of clean, soft, dry cloth.

If your silks be flowered, take the crumb of a stale three-penny loaf, mix with it about a quarter of an ounce of powder blue, crumble them well together, rub it gently over the silk with your hands, and then with a piece of clean cloth as for plain silks.

To keep Silk from staining in Washing.

WARM some rain water in a saucepan till it is pretty hot, then put into it some Castile soap, and dissolve it well. Take it off the fire, and when it is almost cold sprinkle into it a small quantity of fuller's earth,

earth, and then scour your silks with it. Don't let them be on heaps, but spread them, and clap them between dry cloths, and they will be as fresh as when new.

To take Spots out of Linen.

THERE are several methods of taking spots out of linen; but the most effectual are the following. Take some juice of sorrel, heat it well over the fire, and dip the parts affected into it; then rub it gently, and the spots will vanish. If it is summer-time, and the sun very powerful, soap the places where the spots are, and hang it in the sun, and when it is dry, the spots will be gone. Or, rub some salt and vinegar well on them, after which squeeze it well out, and then let it dry gently by the fire. If your linen be stained with paint, rub some butter over the spots, hang it in the sun to dry, then wash it well, and it will all come out.

To take Spots out of Crimson Velvet.

TAKE some very strong Aqua Vitæ, and rub it well on the parts where the spots are, then take the white of a new-laid egg, spread it over the aqua vitæ, and put it in the sun to dry. When this is done, wash it in clean water, and wring it thoroughly dry. You need not be afraid, as it will not do the least injury to the colour.

To take Spots out of Stuffs, or Cloth.

TAKE some of the clearest and whitest fuller's earth you can meet with, let it be well dried by the fire, after which pound it in a mortar till it is very fine, then mix some spirit of turpentine with it, and form it into round balls, which you may keep by you to use as occasion shall require. Take a piece of one of these balls, put it into a cup or pan, mix a little boiling water

water with it, and lay it on the parts that are spotted. When it is dry, rub it with a little hard brush, and when you find the spots are out, take a clean bit of cloth, and rub it gently till you have taken out the fuller's earth also.

To take Spots out of Scarlet.

TAKE the juice of the herb called Laneria (which may be had at any apothecary's) and lay it on the part affected: let it continue there about three hours, and then wash it in warm water. If it should not answer your expectations the first time, repeat it, adding a little soap to the juice, and it will effectually take it out.

To take Spots out of Cloth in Grain.

TAKE of Roch-allum water, tartar of tonnes, and white soap, about three ounces each, and make them into a fine powder. Put the allum water into an earthen pipkin on the fire, and when it begins to simmer, take two ox galls, and stir them in with a stick, and by degrees the powders. Let it boil till it is reduced to about one third, and then wash the spots with it three or four times, drying it between each; after which wash it in clean water, and the spots will be entirely eradicated.

To take out Grease or Oily Spots.

TAKE a quart of clear soft water, about four ounces of Alumen Fecis burnt, two scruples of camphire, and the gall of an ox; mix all together, put it into a pan or pipkin over a slow fire, and let it simmer till it is reduced to about half the quantity, then strain it, and use it when it is about luke warm. Wet the cloth on both sides where the spots are, then wash them with cold water, and the spots will disappear.

To take Spots of Ink or Wine out of Cloth, or Linen.

TAKE the juice of lemons and rub it well on the spots, and when it is dry, wash it in warm water. Repeat this a second time, and the spots will disappear. If it is linen, put some boiling water into a pewter pot, take that part that has the spot, and hold it tight round the pot, then rub it hard with lemon juice, and it will take the spot quite out.

To take out all Sorts of Spots or Stains from the Hands, &c.

TAKE a small quantity of bay salt, mix it with some lemon juice, wash the parts that are stained, and let them dry gradually. Repeat it some time after, and the stains will be quite gone.

To take Iron-moulds out of Linen.

TAKE some sorrel, bruise it well in a mortar, squeeze it through a cloth, bottle it, and keep it for use. Take a little of the above juice in a tin saucepan, and boil it over a lamp; as it boils dip the iron-mould into it; don't rub but only squeeze it. When you find the iron-mould is out, throw it into cold water.

Another Receipt for the same.

TAKE the juice of a lemon, warm it with a little powder of allum dissolved in it, then wet it, and as it is wet, dry it with a spoon wherein is a live coal, and so continue to do for the space of two hours, and the spot or iron-mould in once or twice washing will disappear. This will also take out spots of ink, fruit, &c.

To make Linen White that is turned Yellow.

TAKE two quarts of milk, heat it over the fire, and scrape into it half a pound of cake soap. When the soap is thoroughly dissolved, put the linen in, and when they have boiled for some time, take them out, put them into a lather of hot water, and wash them out.

To keep Linen not used from receiving any Damage.

WHEN you have washed and well dried it, fold it up, and scatter in the folding the powder of cedar-wood, or cedar small ground, having first perfumed your chest with storax; by which means not only dampness is prevented, but worms, moths, &c.

The best Method of whitening any Sort of Cloth.

FIRST, let your cloth be well bucked, then spread it on the grass, and sprinkle it with alum-water. Let it continue in this situation for three or four days; then buck it again with soap and fuller's earth, and use it as before; by which means it will not only grow white, but swell in its substance.

To clean Hangings or Tapestry that have faded.

FIRST, beat the dust out of them as clean as possible, then rub them well over with a dry brush, and make a good lather of Castile or cake soap, and rub them well over with a hard brush; then take some fair water, and with it wash off the froth, and make a water with alum, and wash them over with it, and you will find, when dry, most of the colours restored in a short time; and those that are yet too faint, you must assist by a pencil dipped in proper colours. It will not be amiss if you rub over the whole piece in the same manner with water colours mixed with weak gum water, and it will cause it, if well done, to look at a distance like new.

To

To clean Ribbons.

FIRST, sprinkle them moderately with a little clean water, and then smooth them out. Lay them on a carpet or clean cloth at full breadth, and having made a thin lather of Castile soap, rub them gently with a brush, or fine woollen cloth. Then take some water, mix with it a little alum and white tartar, and rub them well with it. This will make them not only clean, but the colour will be fixed from further fading. You must dry them in the shade, and smooth them with a glass slick-stone.

To wash Silk Stockings.

THESE must not be laid in soak before washing, as it will entirely destroy their colours. They must be washed in cold water with two lathers, the latter of which must be well blued. They must not be rinsed, but turn them often, then press them, and when they are thoroughly dry, put them up for use.

To wash Silk Handkerchiefs.

THESE must also be first washed in cold water; and the second lather must be only luke-warm. After the second washing, rinse them in cold water, dry them gently, and then fold them up.

To wash black and white Sarcenets.

FIRST, lay them smooth on a board or carpet, spreading a little soap over the dirty place; then make a lather with Castile soap, and having an indifferent fine brush, dip it therein, and rub over the silks the right way, viz. longways, and repeat this till you find that side is sufficiently scoured; then turn the other, and use it in the same manner; after which put it into fair water scalding hot. When it has been in this

some time, mix a small quantity of gum arabic in some cold water, and rinse them well; then take them out and fold them, clapping or pressing out the water with your hands on a carpet that is dry; when you find the wet pretty well out, in case of the white, you must have some brimstone ready to smoak, or dry it over till it is ready for smoothing, which must be done on the right side with an iron moderately hot.

The best Method of making and using Starch.

TAKE such a quantity of starch as you think proportionable to the things you have to use it for, just moisten it with a little water, and then mix a small quantity of powder blue with it, after which put it into about half a pint of water, and stir it well together. Have about a quart of water boiling on the fire, and when your starch and blue is sufficiently stirred up, put it into the water as it boils. Let it boil for about a quarter of an hour, and be sure keep it stirring all the while. The more it is stirred the stiffer it will be, and your linen will look the better.

Those things you would have most stiffened must be dipped in first; you must not rub the starch too strong, you may weaken it by the addition of a little water; and before you use it be sure to let it be well strained.

You should always boil your starch in a copper vessel, because as it requires a great deal of boiling, tin is very apt to make it burn to.

There are various things which different people mix with their starch, such as allum, gum arabic, and tallow, but if you do put any thing in, let it be a little singlass, for that is by far the best. About an ounce to a quarter of a pound of starch will be sufficient.

To wash Thread and Cotton Stockings.

BOTH these must have two lathers and a boil, and the water must be well blued. When this is done,
wash

wash them out of the boil, after which fold them up very smooth without rinsing, and press them under a weight for about half an hour: then hang them up, and when they are thoroughly dry, roll them up without ironing, and they will look as well as when new.

Worsted Stockings must be washed in two cool lathers till they are quite clean, but don't put any soap on them: when you have done this, rinse them well, hang them up, and as soon as they are dry, fold them up for use.

To wash Black Silks.

WARM a little small beer, and mix it with ink, then wash the silk in it, and it will have a fine blackish colour.

To wash Scarlet Cloaks.

TAKE a little fuller's earth, and boil it in water, when you take it off let it stand till it is only lukewarm, then wash the cloaks in it, and when they are clean rinse them in cold pump water.

To clean Silk Furniture.

BRUSH it clean, until all the spots are taken out, at least so many as will come out by the brush, then take as much bran as the size of the cloth requires, and when it has been properly dried before the fire, put to it an ounce of powder blue, and lay the cloth on a proper place; rub them till they are clean, and then hang them up to dry; when properly dried let them be brushed three different times, and they will look as well as at first.

To clean Damask Curtains, and other Sorts of Worsted Furniture.

TAKE some dry fuller's earth of the whitest sort you can procure; when it is well dried before the fire,
pour

pour boiling water upon it, until it is quite soft; then put to it two pennyworth of the spirit of turpentine, and when they are all properly mixed, lay your curtains or other cloths on a large square table, and rub it upon them as hard as you can. Remembering always to rub them first on the inside, and then on the out; rub every place over, and then hang them up on a line, either in the air, or before the fire; when they are quite dry, brush them with a hard-brush, and then with two softer ones, and the curtains will look extremely well.

To wash fine Muslins.

LET the muslins be folded into four, and put into clean water, not very hot, otherwise they are apt to be yellow, and when you have strained the water through a fine cloth, take a piece of the finest soap, and beat it to a lather with a stick turned very smooth, for if the stick is of soft wood, or has any flaws about it, some splinters will be apt to remain in the water. Then put in the muslins, and wash them one by one, then let them lay in the water for the dirt to soak out. When you take them out, wash them in milk warm water, and squeeze them as hard as possible lest any of the dirt should be left in; then shake them, and lay them into an earthen dish. Let them lay there till you have made a second lather in the same manner as the first, only that the water must be more hot than the first, but not boiling, otherwise it will injure them. Put a little water to as much powder blue as is necessary, and then pour it into the scalding water, stirring it about until it appear blue, then make a lather in the same manner as before, and when you have put in your muslins, let them be covered over with a fine clean cloth. It will be better that they stand all night in the water, and in the morning let the blue be washed clean out, then lay them in cold pump water till you starch them.

To rinse Muslins before you starch them.

TAKE a cup of powder blue, and mix it with some pump water in a clean pan; when you have shaken it about for some time till it is properly mixed, then put to it a cup more of cold pump water, and squeeze your muslins through it one by one, never putting more than one in at a time, otherwise you will be apt to spoil them by giving them a yellowish colour. If the remains of the blue settle upon them, rub them in the water with your hand very slightly, but if any of them appear yellow, you must put more blue to the water, as the only means of making them change their colour. When you have rinsed them clean, let them be squeezed as hard as they can bear without hurting them, because unless the water is quite out they will never take the starch so well. Let your hands be very dry when you pull them out, and then let them be laid on a fine dry cloth by which you will be able to see whether any wet is left in them.

To starch fine Muslins.

TAKE a clean skillet, and put in it a pint of pump water, mixed with a quarter of a pound of starch, and keep it over a slow fire till it is luke-warm; keep stirring it till it boils, then take it off, and when it has stood about a minute, let it be poured into a clean earthen dish, and covered up with a delf plate until it is cold, then mix a handful of it with half as much blue, and take your muslin, spread it out double, so as to lay the starch upon it, but don't let it be too thick. Lay it first over the one side and then the other, but do not let it be opened out, because it will soak through sufficiently to answer the end. Let it be laid on the finest muslins first, and afterwards on those that are thicker, for that which is laid upon the fine ones will serve to do the others, and most sorts of coarser cloaths made of muslin may be done with the same starch.

When

When you have done starching them, let them be laid in a clean earthen dish, and keep pressing them till the starch begins to stick to your hands. Then wring it out of them, and when you have wiped them with a clean dry cloth, open them out and rub them gently.

To clap Muslins before they are ironed.

AFTER you have opened them, rub them through your hands, and then clap them together, holding them by the ends in your hands until they are hard, but if you perceive any wet or starch upon your hands, then wash them, and keep them as dry as possible, otherwise the muslin will never look well. You must pull them with your hands both ways, which is the best method that can be used to prevent fraying, and when they are dry enough, spread them out and hold them between you and the light, by which you will see whether any of the starch remains in them. The best way to know if any of the starch remains in them is to look through and see if any thing shines, which, if it does, it is starch, and you must rub it again with your hands. If none is left they will fly asunder when you clap them, but they must be clapped as fast as possible, lest they become too soft and lose their colour. It is also necessary to observe that they must not be clapped singly, otherwise they will fray and tear; but always keep two or three in your hand, and the colour will be much better.

The proper Method of ironing Muslins.

WHEN you have clapped the muslins and dried them as well as you can, pull them out double on a very smooth board, laying about five or six on each other. Then heat your iron and put it into the box, and when the box is properly heated, take that which is lowest, because it will be more dry than the others, by which method you will not only prevent them from
fraying,

fraying, but also make them look extremely well. Plain muslins must be done upon a woollen cloth very soft and clean, but coarse ones may be done on a cloth that is more damp than the others, or upon the under-side of that first used.

To starch Lawns.

THEY must be washed and rinsed in the same manner as muslins, and the starch must be as thin as possible. When you have dipped them in it, take them out and squeeze them hard, in order to force out the wet, and then dry them with a fine cloth. Take care that they be clapped properly between your hands, otherwise they will be apt to receive damage. When you have folded them up, put them into a clean pan, but do not touch them with any wet, otherwise they will not look so well. Let the cloth upon which you iron them be clean and smooth, but take great care that the iron be not too hot, because it spoils the colours, and gives them a yellowish appearance. The starch must be made for the purpose, for that used for muslin will not be proper, but rather do the lawns an injury.

C H A P. V.

Directions to the **NURSERY MAID.**

EVERY woman who undertakes to nurse children should first consider, with a serious attention, the nature of the charge committed to her. It is well known, that many desire the place of a nurse from no other motive than that of interest; the meanest that can operate on the human mind, unless connected with

a spirit of virtue. It is natural for you to expect your wages, and if you do your duty with fidelity, love and tenderness, you will have the approbation of a good conscience, and be esteemed in your old age by those whose tender years you nursed. The nurse appointed to take care of children, may be considered as their first tutor, and it often happens that they take the most lasting impressions from them. With respect to particular duties, they are the following. Never suffer them to go out of your sight, nor trust them into any one's hands except their parents. Never cross them with angry words, nor chide them severely when they do any thing amiss. Teach them to love you by a cheerful affable disposition; let your sobriety and benevolent carriage be set before them as a pattern; and never neglect to keep them clean, for much of their health depends upon that. Neither let them eat any thing that is hurtful; and when you find the symptoms of any disorder upon them, let their parents know of it immediately; or if they are absent give them some simple remedies, by which you may be the means of saving their lives; for nothing is, or can be so well as to prevent the disease from getting strength. Take great care that they do not eat too much fruit, nor let them drink wine unless mixed with water. When they begin to speak teach them short prayers, and read a little to them every day; by which they will become in love with religion, even before they understand it. When they can speak more plain, and are able to remember, teach them a few short questions and answers, but be sure that you make them learn the questions as well as the answers, for that will make a stronger impression on their memory. Let the questions be short, simple, and striking, and as they grow up you may proceed a little further with them, but never hurry them from one thing until they are perfect masters of the first, otherwise you will distract their minds and confuse their thoughts. The next thing is, to begin to teach them to read, which must be done with great

great care and tenderness, otherwise, instead of becoming in love with learning, they will consider it as a state of bondage and slavery. Have patience with them, and neither fly out in anger, nor put on a churlish countenance, for although they should be some time before they begin to love their book, yet it will soon become familiar to them if you teach them with affability. Never make use of an improper expression before them, nor suffer them to come into the company of any who do, because nothing is so mischievous as bad examples. Be extremely careful not to shew any partiality to them, but as children of the same parents treat them all alike; for if you seem to take more notice of one than the rest, these will consider themselves slighted, become dejected in their minds, and wish to be from under your care. Be often putting them in mind of their duty to their parents, and frequently read to them the example of Christ and Timothy, with many others in the Old and New Testament. As soon as their tender minds can bear it, let them be brought to get by heart some short verses in the Psalms, but not above one at a time, lest they forget the other. A practice of that sort will make them in love with their Bible, before they enter upon other sorts of learning. It is really surprising to find the sons of many of our nobility and gentry, going to the Grammar-school where they read none but the heathen authors; utterly unacquainted with the word of God. In general it is in the power of their nurses to remedy that evil, and the honour to themselves would be as great as the advantage would be to their tender charge. Never encourage one to tell stories of the other, for by that they will learn the mean vice of detraction, which is a disgrace to both sexes.

When any one makes complaint against another, do not let any person hear you reprove the offender; but shut the door, and speak to them all in the most affectionate manner. Point out in a clear manner the duty of brotherly love, and how acceptable it is in

the sight of God, who hates those children that injure each other. On the other hand, you must tell those who make the complaint, that they must always take care not to give any provocation, either in gestures, words, or actions. Tell them what Christ says, "That he that calleth his brother a fool shall be in danger of hell fire." Tell them how joyful it will be to their parents to see them love each other, and that God will bless them for it. As they grow up a little older, explain to them the Ten Commandments in short questions and answers, and when you take them to church, teach them to remember the text, and ask them concerning any remarkable story that was read in the lessons, which you must read over again to them when you come home, by which they will become familiarly acquainted with the historical part of the Bible, which most probably they will never forget.

If you attend to these instructions, by the time they are taken from you, they will be prepared for any sort of learning, and strongly guarded against any temptations to vice; so that you will gain a most distinguished and permanent reputation.

By a proper attendance to all these rules, you will have very little occasion for physic for the children, nor is it proper that it should be much tampered with. Except in some particular cases, youthful vigour generally over-powers the strength of the disease, especially where the nurse treats them with tenderness, and keeps them clean. Great care must be taken with them in breeding their teeth, as many die of that painful disease. Mix a little honey with fresh butter, and anoint the gums where the pain is most violent, it will at least give some ease. If the children are apt to be rickety, let them be often bathed in cold water, and kept in it according to their strength; it seldom fails of being attended with the desired effect, whereas the tampering with medicines is most commonly hurtful. When you find them afflicted with the worms, the best thing that can be
give

given them is rhubarb in the morning fasting, and be sure to do it as soon as the first symptoms of the disorder appear.

C H A P. VI.

Directions to the HOUSEMAID.

THE business of the Housemaid is, to look after, and keep the furniture clean, in the execution of which she is first to take her instructions from the Housekeeper; and if she would wish to acquire reputation, she must be industrious and cleanly.

Every morning her first business must be, if in summer, to rub the stoves and fire-irons with scowering-paper, and to clean the hearths. If in winter she must first rake out the ashes, and sweep the grate very clean: she must then clean the irons, which, if the common sort, may be done by rubbing them, first, with a rag dipped in vinegar and the ashes, then with an oily rag; and after that with scowering-paper, rotten stone, or white brick. If there be very fine steel stoves and fenders, they should be first rubbed with oil, then with emery, till clear and bright, and next with scowering-paper, which is an excellent thing to rub irons with that are not in constant use, every two or three days, as it will take off any spots they have got in that time. When she has thus prepared the stove, &c. and cleaned the inside of the hearth, she may then light the fire, and wash the marble with a piece of flannel instead of a brush, dipped in a strong lather of hot water and soap. She must then dry the hearth and round the chimney; but, if the latter be marble, washing it once a week is sufficient, though the hearth ought to be done so every day. Cold water, soap and sand, will do for washing free-

free-stone slabs, which must be afterwards rubbed, not as in common, with a fire-stone, but a brush. Where the insides of chimnies are covered with tiles, rubbing them with a wet cloth, and then drying them is sufficient. Hearths and chimney-sides of steel must be cleaned in the same manner as fine steel stoves.

After the fire-place the housemaid's next business is, to clean the locks of the doors. In doing this she must have a piece of paste-board for each, with a hole cut in it just big enough for slipping over the lock, to preserve the doors, to which the same side of the paste-board should always be applied, for the dirty side would spoil them. The locks may be cleaned by rubbing them with an oily rag, and next with rotten stone or white brick; but she must be very careful not to let any of the two last get into the key-hole. Lacquered locks want no other cleaning but rubbing with a piece of clean leather or woollen cloth; for oil, or any thing damp, hurts their colour.

The housemaid's next attention should be to the carpets, which she may sweep with a common broom, or brush with a whisk broom, and then fold them back; after which she ought to sweep the room, having first strewed it with sand pretty damp, throwing it smartly from her hand, and it will lick up the dust and flew. Carpets, when they will turn, are best cleaned by laying the wrong side upwards for a day or two, and then the dust will fall on the floors. But, before she sweeps the rooms, she should brush and clean the window curtains, and with a broom sweep the windows, and behind the shutters. She must not apply a brush or broom to any pictures or frames, but only to blow the dust off with a pair of bellows; though she may now and then dust them with a very soft piece of flannel, or very soft duster: and she should also blow off the dust from the wainscot, china and stucco-work.

When she has swept the room, and taken up the dust, her next business is, to rub the wainscot from the

the top to the bottom with a duster, and do the same to the windows. She must then sweep the stairs, throwing on the upper ones a little wet sand, which will bring down the dust without flying about; but if hair-cloths are used, this is only to be done occasionally as the cloths are found necessary to be removed. After cleaning the stairs, she must dust the wainscot and ballusters directly, and also the tops of the doors.

As soon as the family is up, the house-maid should set open the windows of the bed-chamber, and uncover the beds to sweeten and air them, which will be a great help against bugs and fleas. In making the beds she should begin with that first aired, taking off the several things singly, and laying them on two chairs, without letting them touch the floor. She should shake the beds well every day, and if there be a mattraß, let her turn it at least once a week. The cleaning of the head of the bed, the vallances and curtains, with a brush or wisk is not to be omitted; neither should she forget to sweep clean all behind and under the bedsteads.

Having said thus much with respect to the business of the Housemaid, we shall now give directions for the method of executing other matters that come under her province. And first,

To preserve Iron from Rust.

DISSOLVE a quarter of an ounce of camphire and half a pound of hog's lard together over a very slow fire, and taking off the scum, mix as much black-lead as will bring them to an iron colour. Spread this composition over the steel and iron stoves, as also the fire-arms. Let it lay on them for twenty-four hours, after which rub them with a dry linen cloth, and they will keep without rust for six months.

To clean Hearths of Free-stone.

FIRST, scour them clean with cold water, soap and sand, then take two-pennyworth of black lead, and a quarter of a pound of coarse brown sugar, which, being well mixed, put into half a pint of small beer, and set on a fire, stirring the whole with a stick till well boiled. Then with a little brush black the sides and bottom of the hearth at least twice over; and next day, when they are quite dry, rub them well with a hard brush, and, if they be smooth and not broke, they will look like steel. The bottom on which the grate stands will require more frequent repetition, as the blacking wears sooner off than on the sides, which will keep bright for some weeks, or perhaps months.

To clean Brick Hearths.

MIX some milk with brick-dust, and lay it upon a coarse woollen cloth, then take it and rub the hearth, and it will have a fine appearance.

To clean Chairs.

DROP some linseed oil upon a woollen rag and rub the chairs with it, and then rub them hard with a dry cloth until they appear bright; then rub some yellow wax on a hard brush, and brush them all over; then ~~take a rough woollen cloth and rub them all over;~~ and they will look as well as when new.

To clean Tables.

WHEN you have rubbed them hard with a cloth, ~~take~~ some brick with linseed oil, and rub them over as hard as you can, until they are quite clean; then rub some yellow wax on a hard brush, and brush them till they are so clear that you may see your face in them;

them; then rub them with a flannel cloth, and they will have a fine appearance.

To clean old Pictures.

TAKE two ounces of borax, and a quarter of an ounce of Roman vitriol, beat them together till they are very small, then let them be sifted through a fine lawn sieve: when you have rubbed the dust off the picture, then lay it flat on the ground, and throw some of the powder over the canvas; dip a brush in water, and rub the picture over carefully until it is quite clean. Take no more water than will wet the powder, and when you find the picture begins to appear clean, wash off the dust with a wet brush and let it up to dry, in a place not too much exposed to the sun. Then take a little linseed oil, and when the picture begins to be dry, rub it over with a feather dipped in the oil. Don't let them dry too soon, for the longer they stand they will have the more transparent colour.

To clean the Frames of Pictures.

LET the dirt be first taken off in cold water, and then make a strong lather of soap, and rub them with a sponge till they are clean, when they must be set to dry, and then rubbed clean with a woollen cloth.

The best Way to clean a Room.

RUB both the brush and mop with the grain, that is with the length of the board, and not a-cross the breadth, neither let the boards be wet too much, because it sokes in and hurts them. Rub them hard with fine dry sand, and take care not to wet too much of the room at one time, and the sooner you have done it the better. When too much water is thrown on the boards, it takes up more time to clean it than if a small

part was wetted at once, and the boards will always look more black and spongy. When you intend to dry-rub it, let it first be quite dry, and then take a cloth and rub it clean, throwing over it some fine sand, and sweep it as clean as possible. Let the skirting boards be rubbed with a piece of oily flannel, and they will look as if newly painted, but no part of the floor, for that will spoil it. Neither fuller's earth nor common sand ought to be used, as they are sure to make some impression.

To clean Stairs.

STAIRS are to be cleaned in the same manner as rooms, only it is necessary to observe, that if you keep your face always to the ascent, they will have a much better appearance, and you will be more able to do them soon and well. Let the hair cloth be swept once every day, and once a week taken up, and the dust shaken out of it, then scour them down, and when dry, lay the cloth on again. When the stairs are of stone, let them be scowered with sand and water, but boards must be rubbed with a piece of oily flannel, and they will look as if newly painted. Neither fuller's earth nor common sand ought to be used, as they are sure to make some impression.

To clean Windows.

TO do this properly, there must be two persons, one without and another within; rub them over with a thick damp cloth, and then with a dry one; and if any spots remain, do them over with whiting, and when they are clean and dry they will look extremely well.

To keep Stairs, Tables, and Boards clean, and of a brownish Colour without washing.

TAKE a few handfulls of balm, tansey, and mint, and strew them on the floor or table after you have swept

swept them clean, then take a long hard brush, and rub the greens against the boards till they appear bright, then sweep off the greens, and the floor will look like mahogany, without any washing, and the room will have a fine smell. These herbs are best, and where they cannot be had, you may use fennel or any thing green, and the rooms will not only look fine and brown, but also have a fragrant smell.

To clean Oil-Cloths that are laid on Floors.

THE best method of keeping these in proper order is, to dry-rub them every day, because it not only keeps them clean, but also preserves them better than any thing that can be mentioned, for when mops are used they soon wear out. Once every week let them be turned upside down; and once every month let them be rubbed over with milk, and hung out to dry, then let them be rubbed over with a cloth, and they will look as well as at first.

An useful Receipt to take Spots out of Boards, and large Tables.

MAKE some lye of wood-ashes, and mix it with a few galls, then put it on the spots the evening before you intend to clean them. In the morning rub the boards hard with a brush, and if it is a floor, you must do it on your knees. Let it be with the grain, and take some fine sand at the second scouring; when they are dry, take a coarse woollen cloth, and rub them clean, until you see no spots remaining. When you have brought them to a right colour and can distinguish the grain, then wash them with cold water and sand. Hot water must not be used, as it opens the grain of the boards, and hard water always spoils the colour.

C H A P. VII.

Instructions to the LAUNDRY-MAID.

AS the Laundry-Maid is the person to whom the care of the linen is committed, it is most common for her to be brought up to it; but yet any young woman of tolerable abilities may soon learn it, as all women are more or less acquainted with washing. Where linen is either badly washed, or not properly got-up, it soon wears; and once bad washing, does it more hurt than ten times using it. See that every part of the linen be mended properly before you begin to wash, and when washed, let it be done up as soon as possible, otherwise it will be apt to assume a bad colour, so that your mistress will certainly complain. Be extremely regular in your stated days for washing, and never take a woman to assist you without leave from your mistress. Let all your tubs and other vessels be kept clean, and never waste soap or any other materials, but use them with the same frugality as if they had been purchased by yourself. It is the practice in many parts of England, for the laundry-maids to rise very early, and most certainly on the washing day it is best, because they will have their work over before the evening; but on the other days they may enjoy equal indulgence with their fellow-servants.

Having said thus much relative to the Laundry-Maid, we shall now lay down such further directions as may easily assist her in the execution of her business.

To prepare Linen for washing.

FIRST, look the linen carefully over, and then mend every place where you find it torn, otherwise if it is washed, the rents will be much worse than before. When that is done let it be carefully folded up, and put into a bag, to prevent its gathering more dirt, for the

the cleaner it is kept, the more easily it will wash; and also be the better for the linen, for as much has been lost by the carelessness of servants, or bad laundry-maids, as by wearing.

Concerning the Water.

DO not wash with any sort of water, unless it has stood two or three days, for when newly taken in, it is always thick and muddy; if it is from a stream where there is a muddy bottom, it will be better to let it stand four days.

For chusing Soap.

NEW made soap always spoils the linen, therefore make choice of the oldest you can get, as it will be of much more service, and make the clothes look better.

Directions concerning Washing.

WHEN you have cleaned your copper, fill it to heat, and when you have sorted your clothes properly, let them be rubbed over with soap, taking care to put most on the dirty places, and then wash the finest first. Let not the water be too hot. When you have washed the fine linen, take it out and lay it on a clean place, then wash the coarse, which will take a good deal more washing than the other; then soap the linen over again, and let it be washed a second time in water more hot than the former.

To boil Linen.

As soon as you have put the water on, mix with it some stone blue, and when you have soaped the linen, let it be put in to boil; when it has boiled ten or fifteen minuits, according to the nature of linen, for that which is coarse will take much more than the fine, then put the water with the linen into the tub, and let it

it stand till it is cold enough for you to hold your hand in it; then wash the linen quite clean, taking care not to leave any pieces of soap upon it; for if you do it will look greasy. As soon as you have washed the different pieces, let them be thrown into clear pump water, mixed with stone blue, then rinse it perfectly clean, and when you have wrung it, hang up the different pieces of linen at a moderate distance from each other; and when they are dry, fold them carefully up until they are ironed, which must be as soon as you conveniently can.

Directions for Starching.

GET the best Poland starch, and when you have made it thin with water, put to it some powder blue, according to the number of clothes, and when it has boiled long enough, put to it a few grains of isinglass; when it is very thin put in your linen, and rub it gently with your hands.

In all other matters let the laundry-maid keep herself extremely clean, and take care that none of the linen be lost or damaged.

Directions for Ironing.

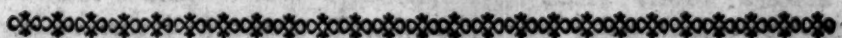
IF you use flat-irons, be sure to rub them smooth against a mat, until they are very bright, and then rub them with a smooth flannel, which must be done every time they come from the fire. It will be better for the linen, that you use the iron as hot as you can, only take care to try the iron on a rag, lest it damages the linen. Sprinkle a few drops of water upon the linen before you begin to iron, always taking care to put more water to the fine than the coarse. The water makes it more pliable in ironing, and more stiff afterwards.

To take Stains made by Fruit out of Linen.

TAKE some fresh butter, and rub it over all the stains, then put it into a tub, and pour upon it scalding milk; when it is cold, let the stains be washed with the milk until they are perfectly out.

To take out Spots made by Ink.

PUT the stained places in vinegar mixed with suet, where it must be all night; wash it in the morning in the vinegar and you will see the spots become more dull and faint; then put more vinegar to it; and when it has laid another night, let it be washed in the same manner, and the spots will infallibly vanish.



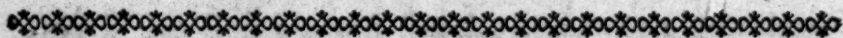
C H A P. VIII.

Directions to the COOK-MAID.

THE knowledge of Cookery is essentially necessary to every woman, unless her station in life is of a very elevated rank. She who undertakes to be cook in a family ought to be well acquainted with the qualities of provisions in general, and also of the most proper methods used in dressing them, which is first acquired by attending to proper directions laid down for that purpose, and then the reducing of these to practice. Strict fidelity in laying out the money intrusted with her is absolutely necessary, if she would acquire a good name, and enjoy a clear conscience. She must keep herself neat and clean, be careful in attending to her business, and never intrust any person with doing part of her work unless in her presence, that she may see that things are properly conducted; for when any sort of victuals is spoiled, the cook is
sure

sure to be blamed. She knows how victuals is dressed when she sees it done, but she cannot answer for what is dressed out of her sight. Take great care of the meat, and never encourage people to come after you; nor give any away unless you first obtain the consent of your lady or house-keeper. It is a sort of theft to give that away which is not your own, but if you attend to the above rules you will acquire the good-will of all who know you, and on every future occasion have an unblemished character from your lady.

For proper directions concerning all the different branches of cookery, we shall refer the reader to *The Complete English Cook, written by Mrs. Brookes; the price of it being only One Shilling.*



C H A P. IX.

Instructions to the KITCHEN, or SCULLERY- MAID.

BY whatever means either man or woman procures a livelihood, if it is but in an honest way; they ought not to be treated with contempt; for we are all as so many links of the same chain; every one contributes to the support of his neighbour, and the woman who does the most servile work in a family, is intitled to respect in proportion as her service is laborious. Let the young woman, therefore, who is obliged to submit to that drudgery be content with the station in which Providence has placed her, without repining, always remembering that humility is the road to preferment, and the more submissive she is in a low station, the better will she be qualified for an elevated one.

As the scullery-maid's business is to keep the different rooms, such as kitchen, pantry, wash-house, &c. clean,

clean, so it is her duty to take great care that nothing be lost from them, nor any stranger admitted; for if things are lost the blame will naturally fall on her, although she may be innocent. Let them take great care that all the dishes and other things committed to their care be kept in proper order, so that when the cook or any of the servants wants them, they may always be clean, and ready for immediate use.

She must also be very careful of her coppers and brass vessels. These, immediately after use, should be filled with water (which prevents the tinning from coming off) and afterwards wiped and dried; for if they be not, they gather, as well when empty as when fat is left in them, a green substance, which is rank poison, or at least causes terrible and lasting disorders, especially to those who eat first what is dressed in them. Copper and brass spoons, especially those called white-metal spoons, should also be taken particular care of; for they gather a greenish poison, and nothing should at any rate be warmed in them over a fire. Broths and soups should not be left longer standing in the porridge-pot than while dinner is taking up. Fixed coppers should have the fire drawn from under them as soon as they are used, and scowered with a brush and sand whilst hot. The outsides of tinned copper utensils should be also scowered with a brush and sand; but not the insides, for the sand will take off the tin, from which any specks may be removed by scraping with the nails. The dressers should be scrubbed with water and soap, or wood-ashes, either of them being preferable to sand or fuller's earth, on account of their grittiness; and it should be a constant maxim not to throw the dirty water down the sewers, if it can be conveniently carried into the street; for it is very apt to stop the drains; and cause a disagreeable smell.

When the Kitchen-Maid has finished her work for the day, let her be sure to make herself clean, but never attempt to dress above her station; nor refuse her assistance to any of the other servants.

C H A P. X.

Directions to the DAIRY-MAID.

THE business of the Dairy-Maid is of the most beneficial nature, as by her knowledge and industry we are furnished with several of the most essential articles necessary for the preservation of our existence. We shall therefore give such directions as may enable the inexperienced to become proper proficient in so valuable an employment.

Directions for making Butter.

WHEN you have got a sufficient quantity of cream, strain it through a clean linen cloth into the churn, which must be put to stand in the coolest place of the dairy, in summer, but in winter it must stand in the warmest. When you churn let it be with solid heavy strokes, for they will make the butter much better than slight quick ones. When you find the butter begins to break, cleanse the inside of the lid, and then strike the churn-staff more softly, to prevent the butter from heating. If the summer is hot, it would be proper to set the churn in a leaden cistern filled with cold water, and in winter before a slow fire. When the butter-milk is drained off, let the butter be taken out and washed in clean cold water, and it will be ready to be made up in rolls for present use.

To make Common Cheese.

TAKE as much milk as you have ready, and when it has been made milk-warm, take a calf's bag that has been washed clean, and put in it some salt with curd. Keep it fastened up with a skewer, and when you use it put it in a pan of water mixed with salt, then boil it and make small holes in it to let out the liquor
which

which must be poured into the milk. Take great care the milk be not too warm, otherwise you will spoil your cheese; for it should not be warmer than it is when it comes from the cows. When it has curdled pour the whey from it, and let the rest be pressed out; then let it stand a day to dry, when it must be carefully crumbled as small as possible, then put to it a little salt properly mixed, and then put it into the mould. If the cheese is pressed hard it will keep much longer than what is pressed soft, but the latter, when new, will have a better taste.

To make Cream Cheese.

PUT two spoonfuls of runnet into twelve gallons of milk, just as hot as when it comes from the cow, and in half an hour it will be curdled. Break the curd with a delf plate, and take care to keep it from getting to the bottom; then let it stand half an hour, when you must draw a plug fixed to the middle of the vessel to let the whey run out. When it is properly drained, put the curd into a clean canvas bag, and roll it up and down till the rest of the whey is drained off, then hang it up till it be dry, when it must be put in a thick mould and a flat stone laid over it. When you take it out of the mould, cut it in slices of an inch thick, by drawing a silken thread gently and regularly through it. Put the slices thus cut up on a clean board, and sprinkle a little salt over them, taking care to turn them twice each of the first four days. Then lay them on strewed nettles eight days more, when they must be set up to dry. They will be ready to eat in a few days.

To make Sage Cheese.

PREPARE the curd in the same manner as before, and squeeze as much of the juice out of sage and spinnage as will give it a fine greenish colour; put it to the curd, with which it must be properly mixed, then

put it into the mould, and press it in a moderate manner, then put it by about six months and it will eat fine.

To make Cheese as in Cheshire.

INSTEAD of breaking the curd, you must draw it gently to one side with your hands, and press it as softly as possible that the whey may run out without hurting the milk. When you have got out the curd put it in a vat, and keep turning it, and mixing with it a great deal of salt; then mix the curd as small as possible, and put it in a mould eight inches deep. It must be pressed very hard, and when taken out let it be put upon a shelf and turned once every day for a month, then cut a hole in the middle and pour in half a pint of sack which will immediately dissolve through the cheese, when you must put in the piece that was taken out, so close that it may not be damaged, then set it in the cellar, and in a year it will be ready for use.

To make Cheese as in Gloucestershire.

WHEN you have prepared the curd, let it be taken off gently, and put into a vat covered with a clean linen cloth till it is dry. Then cut it into small pieces and put it into boiling water mixed with salt, then take it out and having wrung in from the water, let it stand a day longer in another vat, only that you must turn it several times. Put it into the press, and when it has laid twenty-four hours take it out and set it up. Turn it several times for a month, and in eight months it will be ready for use.

With care imprint our precepts in your mind,
Be honest, active, diligent and kind;
That your employers will your deeds approve,
Your friends applaud—your fellow-servants love.